1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION		
3			
4	In re: AUTOMOTIVE PARTS Case No. 12-02311 ANTITRUST LITIGATION		
5	Hon. Marianne O. Battani		
6	In re: BEARINGS CASES		
7	This Document Relates to: Case No. 12-00501		
8	ALL DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS		
9			
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11	DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH SCHAEFFLER DEFENDANTS		
12	AND FOR AUTHORIZATION TO USE PART OF THE SETTLEMENT FUND TO PAY FOR LITIGATION EXPENSES		
13			
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARIANNE O. BATTANI		
15	United States District Judge Theodore Levin United States Courthouse		
16	231 West Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan		
17	Wednesday, November 8, 2017		
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24	To obtain a copy of this official transcript, contact:		
25	Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter (313) 234-2616 • rob_smith@mied.uscourts.gov		

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24	Also Present:	HOWARD IWREY
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Detroit, Michigan
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      Wednesday, November 8, 2017
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      at about 10:04 a.m.
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               (Court and Counsel present.)
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               THE CASE MANAGER: Please rise.
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               The United States District Court for the Eastern
 8
     District of Michigan is now in session, the Honorable
 9
     Marianne O. Battani presiding.
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               You may be seated.
11
               The Court calls Case No. 12-cv-00501, and
     15-cv-12068, In re: Bearings, Direct Purchaser action.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               THE ATTORNEYS: (Collectively) Good morning, Your
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     Honor.
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               THE COURT: Let's start with appearances. Okay.
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               MR. FORD: Your Honor, Mark Ford, for the
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     defendant, Schaeffler entities.
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               THE COURT: You look awful lonesome, but Mr. Iwrey
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     is there too, right?
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               MR. IWREY: I'm just here to observe.
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               MR. FORD: I'm solo today, Your Honor.
               MR. FINK: David Fink on behalf of the direct
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24
     purchasers.
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               MR. KANNER: Good morning, Your Honor.
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1	Steve Kanner on behalf of the direct purchasers.
2	MR. SPECTOR: Good morning, Your Honor.
3	Eugene Spector on behalf of direct purchasers.
4	MR. HANSEL: Good morning, Your Honor. Greg Hansel
5	for direct purchasers.
6	MR. HOESE: Your Honor, William Hoese, H-O-E-S-E,
7	for the direct purchasers.
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MR. BRIGHT: And Thomas Bright for direct
10	purchasers.
11	THE COURT: Thomas Bright?
12	MR. BRIGHT: Bright, yes, ma'am.
13	THE COURT: I have two more names, maybe the ones
14	in the back there? Do you want to identify yourselves?
15	MR. SEGAL: Jordan Segal on behalf of auto dealers.
16	MS. HOSMER: Krista Hosmer on behalf of the auto
17	dealers.
18	THE COURT: Okay. All right. The indirects like
19	to come and see that there are settlements with the directs,
20	is that it? Okay. We don't usually see you guys here so
21	it's a happy day.
22	MR. KANNER: May I approach the bench, Your Honor?
23	THE COURT: You may, Mr. Kanner.
24	MR. KANNER: Good morning again, Your Honor. These
25	are hearings we appreciate being able to present.

THE COURT: Me, too.

MR. KANNER: I understand, Your Honor. Again, for the record, my name is Steve Kanner, Freed, Kanner, London and Millen, co-lead counsel on behalf of the direct-purchaser plaintiffs.

We are here, Your Honor, to present our motion for final approval of the direct-purchaser plaintiffs' bearing settlement, and it is my pleasure to address those arguments relating to the settlement.

If Your Honor deems it appropriate to grant final approval, we are going to ask the Court to authorize also a use of a portion of the settlement funds to pay for litigation expenses.

The settlement includes the following Schaeffler defendants: Schaeffler Group USA, Inc., Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, formerly Schaeffler Technologies GmbH & Co. KG -- sorry I have to read this, I don't want to confuse the names -- and FAG Kugelfischer GmbH. It took a little bit of practice to get that name out as well.

Now, the cash value of the settlement before opt-out reduction is \$21 million. When the calculations for the opt-out reductions is applied, the final value to the class for the settlement is a little north of \$16.5 million. I will explain how that number is arrived at in the course of my presentation today.

1 THE COURT: Okay. So we are asking the Court to enter 2 MR. KANNER: 3 two orders today. The first is the stipulated form of final judgment with respect to the Schaeffler defendants, which is 4 how I will refer to them if the Court is -- if that is 5 convenient for the Court, and we will be entering with that 6 order a final dismissal with prejudice of the Schaeffler 7 8 defendants from the direct-purchaser litigation. The second 9 order relates to our request for the Court to authorize up to 10 20 percent of the settlement funds for the case expenses. 11 THE COURT: You say up to but you are reserving 12 20 percent -- you want to reserve 20 percent? 13 MR. KANNER: We would like to reserve 20 percent, 14 precisely, Your Honor. And to be clear, we are not seeking 15 any fees on this settlement at this time. 16 THE COURT: I was looking for that. 17 MR. KANNER: We are not, Your Honor. There --18 frankly, there are greater priorities right now which is the 19 upcoming class certification and what have you. If I can, Your Honor, I will go through a brief 20 recitation of the history of the case. 21 22 The DPP bearings case began in early 2012 on the heels of the other cases that we are here for, and it was 23 consisting of a class of direct purchasers of automotive and 24

industrial machine bearings. The Court appointed the four

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firms that are represented at the table as co-lead counsel and, of course, Mr. Fink's firm as liaison counsel, in March of 2012.

Your Honor consolidated this matter in August of 2012, and we filed -- we, meaning the direct purchasers, of course, filed a consolidated, amended, class action complaint shortly thereafter.

The defendants filed collective and individual motions to dismiss in December of 2013, that included motions by the Schaeffler entities, Schaeffler AG and Schaeffler USA, under 12(b)(2) and 12(b)(6). The personal jurisdiction motion by Schaeffler AG was granted. The 12(b)(6) portion was denied. Those rulings took place in July of 2014. The collective motions filed by the other defendants were all denied actually the month before, in June of 2014.

We filed a second consolidated, amended complaint in May of 2015 at which time we also specifically included the new Schaeffler defendants, that included the DALC action. We filed a new DALC action which created the new case number which added Schaeffler Technologies GmbH and the FAG Kugelfischer defendants, that was in May. Motions to dismiss that action were filed in December of that year.

Settlement discussions with Schaeffler began four months later in April of the following year, and those discussions ultimately resulted in an executed settlement

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agreement on March 21st of this year. Ten days later Your Honor denied the remaining motions to dismiss by Schaeffler AG and FAG Kugelfischer.

On June 14th the direct-purchaser plaintiffs filed our motion for preliminary approval of the current settlement before you, the icebreaker settlement I should add, and authorization to disseminate the notice. That motion was granted on June 26th, and that brings us to where we are today.

We do believe, Your Honor, that the settlement for this Court is fair, reasonable and adequate. The settlement was obtained through diligent and hard work by counsel on both sides of the equation. The negotiations took place for almost a full year and were at arm's length by experienced counsel. We made decisions based on the inherent uncertainties of law and the facts along with the related risks and costs of highly complex litigation.

Plaintiffs' counsel determined that the dollar value of this icebreaker settlement, coupled with the critical element of defendants' cooperation, amply justified our appearance here today.

With respect to the notice of settlement, following preliminary approval by the Court, the settlement administrator mailed 48,162 individual copies of the notice of proposed settlement to all potential class members

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identified by defendants. In addition, a summary notice of proposed settlement with today's hearing date was published in the Automotive News and the Wall Street Journal both on August 21st of 2017. Before I forget, we also have a copy that has been and continues to be online of the notice on our website, www.autopartsantitrustlitigation.com. The declaration of Ryan Kao, who is a project manager with Epig Class Action and Claims Administration Solutions, which is attached to our report on dissemination of notice, reflects that as of October 23rd, 2017 there were 1,763 page views and 173 unique visitors to the settlement website. THE COURT: Just a minute. Give me those numbers I was just going to ask you that. again. MR. KANNER: Yes. THE COURT: Thank you. MR. KANNER: Additionally, counsel for Schaeffler defendants have advised us that they have successfully complied with the requirements of the Class Action Fairness Act notifying the appropriate federal and state authorities, and that took place in June of this year, June 22nd in particular. Let's talk about, for a moment, the consideration for the settlement. The first, as I have already mentioned

to the Court, is the amount. The cash value of the

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icebreaker settlement before opt-out reduction is \$21 million. The value of the opt-out reductions were determined by a credit for two tranches on the automotive sales and one tranche on the industrial machine bearing sales. In other words, the first tranche presented one percent up to \$250 million, the second tranche up to a half percent for the next \$387 million. On the industrial side it was a half percent. The total value of these when you add them together is 4,438,703 in credits or reduction on the automotive, and \$20,648 for the industrial. The net result is a total class settlement of \$16,540,647.61.

Now, obviously with an icebreaker settlement of this sort the second component is extremely important, that is of cooperation. The nature and extent of that is discussed in our moving papers, and I won't go through it in full, but certainly it includes the production of critical documents, assistance in the understanding of the information that's produced, facilitating its meaningful use at trial, full proffers by defense counsel, access to witnesses for both interviews, depositions and trial testimony. We believe that that cooperation by the Schaeffler defendants will be of tremendous value as we proceed to prosecute both the class certification element and go to trial in this case, if necessary.

With respect to requests for exclusion, as the

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Court knows, the largest members of these classes are multinational corporations, they are highly sophisticated OEMs, and they are represented by competent in-house and outside counsel.

Here these class members represent major entities in supply chain for automotive bearings and industrial bearings as well, and we've listed those companies who have requested exclusion in our exhibits as 1-C and 2, and there is a lengthy list but nonetheless they only constituted a smaller portion of the total value of the case.

One thing I should add, Your Honor, is that class members vote with their feet and object out loud. There have been no objections in this case.

I mentioned earlier that we are going to request -or we are requesting a settlement -- a portion of the
settlement to be set aside for use for expenses. We have
been litigating this case for almost six years. We have
borne the cost of the case including maintenance of the
document databases and funding the extraordinary costs of the
economists and econometricians and industry experts as we
approach class certification though the expenses continue to
grow. We believe, Your Honor, if you authorize the use of up
to a cap of 20 percent, which turns out to be \$3,308,000, of
the settlement fund would be extraordinarily significant to
the continued successful prosecution of the case.

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In short, Your Honor, direct-purchaser counsel do believe that the settlement before the Court meets the requirements of 23(a) in terms of commonality, numerosity, typicality and adequacy. They are appropriate for class certification of the settlement class in that common questions of law and fact predominate, and that a class would be superior to other methods of adjudication. We also move, Your Honor -- accordingly move, Your Honor, I'm sorry, to determine that the settlement with the Schaeffler defendants is fair, reasonable, adequate and amply supports a determination that a settlement class under 23(a) and (b)(3) are appropriate. We respectfully request the Court to enter the two orders that I have submitted to the Court. If you need additional copies of the order, I happen to have them with me today. THE COURT: Okay. MR. KANNER: I would be happy to answer any questions. I think Kay has copies of the order --THE COURT: or Molly, to enter, excuse me. Molly, you have those that she just brought in? Okay. Let me just take a look. there's been no changes so far to the ones that you have submitted? MR. KANNER: No, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 MR. KANNER: Thank you very much. 3 Do you wish to say anything? THE COURT: No, Your Honor. Schaeffler concurs with MR. FORD: 4 5 everything plaintiffs' counsel said. We agree this is a fair settlement, and we urge Your Honor to enter the orders. 6 The Court has reviewed this 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 matter, and I think that the -- that Mr. Kanner put an 9 excellent description of what happened so far in this case on 10 the record, so I'm not going to repeat that. 11 I do state for the record that the class that you are seeking to certify is defined as all individuals and 12 1.3 entities, excluding the defendants, that purchased bearings in the United States directly from one or more defendants 14 from January 2000 through March 21st, 2017, which is the 15 16 class period. And the Court notes that notice has been submitted, 17 18 and I find the notice adequate, the publication in the two 19 papers, Automotive News and I think the Wall Street Journal, 20 the 48,000 plus notices, the Court finds to be adequate. And in addition, the website which exists, and I appreciate you 21 22 indicating to the Court the number of -- I don't know, what 23 do you call it, hits, people who look at the pages? You put 24 it up there and you wonder is it really looked at, and I guess it is. It is a small number compared to the numbers 25

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that you have notified personally, but it is there for the general public to review and particularly the members of this class.

There have been no objections. There have been, I believe, 20 some opt outs in this matter. The terms of the settlement did provide for these exclusions, and that reduced the amount of the settlement from 21 million to 16.5 plus million.

The terms of the settlement include not only this dollar amount that we are talking about but importantly the cooperation of the defendants, and that cooperation the Court notes in the other cases that have settled seems to have led to many other settlements, so I think the cooperation element is an important factor to consider here. And I know that the defendants being represented by competent counsel, when they agree to cooperate, they will. In addition, which the Court will cover in a little bit, there is this request for 20 percent of the settlement for costs.

Under Rule 23(e)(2) now the Court has to find that the settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate. We have had the preliminary approval, and we are here today, of course, on the final approval, and there are a number of factors that the Court looks at. First of all, the likelihood of success, which, of course, goes to the ultimate question is whether the interest of the class as a whole are better served if the

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litigation is resolved by a settlement rather than pursued. And I believe that though the direct purchasers are optimistic of their success it's not a guaranteed factor, and given the complexity of this case, which goes into the second factor, the Court notes that the -- it's very expensive, very complex, as we all know, and that this litigation could go on for years.

The Court also looks at the judgment of experienced counsel, and I have indicated before in this litigation in general, counsel are extremely competent and experienced in handling these cases, and the Court gives great weight to their opinion in whether a settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable, and I find here that this is what counsel believes and that they negotiated this settlement with experienced counsel from the defendants.

The discovery in this matter has been substantial so I know that there has been a lot for which -- from which the parties can base their settlement. And we know from the reaction of the class members, particularly that nobody objected, that this settlement appears to be fair.

Certainly these negotiations took place at arm's length. There is no evidence to the contrary, and the law is that we -- there is a presumption that this occurs.

The public interest is certainly served here because of the judicial resources that are reserved in such a

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case, and that -- and that there will be this cooperation and the case will be over with faster with this cooperation. And that the Court did find and does find that this is fair and that best serves the public.

The notice we have already talked about, and clearly I think the notice here was adequate. The actual content of the notice, we hadn't talked about that, but the content of the notice appeared to the Court to be appropriate; it seems to follow a certain format that we've used in other settlements in this cases where the nature of the classes of the action is discussed, the claims, the definition of the class, whether a class member may enter an appearance through an attorney, et cetera, what happens when a class member is excluded, and the binding effect of the class. So the Court finds that the notice itself was adequate, and the distribution of the notice, as I indicated before, is adequate.

The next issue for the Court to determine is whether it should allow the 20 percent of the settlement proceeds for litigation expenses, and the Court has in previous cases allowed such a reserve for settlement expenses, and here the request of 20 percent I think is reasonable, and the Court will allow that.

The Court looked at the factors for effectuating the settlement as stated in the Court Rules, one, the

numerosity. Well, we certainly know with 48,000 that we have numerosity.

The next question is if the question of law or fact is common to the class, and we know here that antitrust price-fixing conspiracy cases by their nature deal with common legal and factual questions and therefore the Court finds that factor is satisfied.

The typicality factor where the claims of the parties must be typical of the claims of the class, and the Court finds here the typicality is satisfied because the direct-purchasers' injuries arise from the same wrong that is alleged -- that is injuring the class as a whole.

In terms of adequacy of representation, that's both in terms of the named plaintiffs' representations and the attorneys, and here the direct-purchaser plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the class because they have the same interest as other class members. In addition, counsel is qualified, experienced and able to conduct the litigation.

The Court finds that the purpose of the settlement here is served by having a class action, and the Court does approve this settlement for this class, and I also approve the 20 percent reserve for litigation expenses. Okay. And I will sign the two orders that are here, and they will be filed.

1	MR. KANNER: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Thank you. Is there anything else?
3	MR. KANNER: That's all we have on the agenda
4	today.
5	THE COURT: That's all you have? Mr. Spector, you
6	have something?
7	MR. SPECTOR: No, nothing. Thank you, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Okay. And defense has nothing to add?
9	MR. FORD: Nothing further, Your Honor. Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Okay. Well, I thank you all, and I
11	think it's appropriate to say happy Thanksgiving to you.
12	Thank you.
13	THE LAW CLERK: All rise. Court is adjourned.
14	(Proceedings concluded at 10:30 a.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATION
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3	I, Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter of
4	the United States District Court, Eastern District of
5	Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28,
6	United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the
7	foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcript
8	taken in the matter of In re: Bearings, direct purchaser
9	actions, Case Nos. 12-00501 & 15-12068, on Wednesday,
10	November 8, 2017.
11	
12	
13	s/Robert L. Smith
14	Robert L. Smith, RPR, CSR 5098 Federal Official Court Reporter
15	United States District Court Eastern District of Michigan
16	Data: 11/16/2017
17	Date: 11/16/2017 Detroit, Michigan
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